

THE CHRONICLE

R. W. THOMAS, Editor.

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CLARKSVILLE, T. : NOV. 8, 1878

We learn indirectly, that leading Radicals, in this State, base their hopes of success in the next election, upon the assumption that the old line Whigs will coalesce with the Radicals rather than vote with the Democrats. There is no mode by which the truth of such an assumption can be ascertained, because no Whig can answer for any other than himself, nor can he erect any standard for measuring the motives of others, other than motives which control his own acts. Nor do we deem it a very high compliment to be suspected of a willingness to sacrifice, upon the altar of party prejudice, the fundamental doctrines, carried in to practice. We have been a consistent, and almost life-long, opponent of the Democratic party, not so much because it differed with us, upon leading issues involving constitutional law, as because the measures it advocated were dangerously radical, and designed rather at *captivando vulgo*, than to promote the general welfare, or to secure the permanency of the government, by holding as sacred, the Constitution which gave it vitality as well as existence.

Differing then, with the Democrats of old, upon measures, more than principles, we cannot reconcile it to our conscience, should that party be singly arrayed against Radicalism, to vote for the latter, which holds the Constitution to be a man of straw, and the sovereignty of the States, an empty and exploded theory. That there are nominal Whigs who will swerve from duty at the bidding of prejudice, or yield conviction to the promptings of self, we cannot doubt, in the face of numerous precedents to that effect, in all sections of the country; but it is far from the truth to call such men Whigs, as to designate as patriots, the bulk of the Radical party, or to claim Andy Johnson, with his war record, as a *simon-pure* Democrat.

As we have said on former occasions, our hope and desire is to save from the wreck all that remains of free institutions, without stopping to enquire into the antecedents of those who will lend us a helping hand. Our political faith is anchored to the eternal principles of political justice as embodied in the Constitution handed down to us by its founders, and whilst we will never cut loose from that anchor, the drift it allows us will enable us to clasp hands with all who approach near enough to our position to claim affinity, though not close, with those principles, and the ends we aim at. The Democratic party embodies, in its creed, more of those principles than any party now organized, and until the Whig party is reconstituted and endowed with power to crush Radicalism, we shall co-operate with the former, and endeavor to infuse into it such a spirit of conservatism as will prevent it from running into those extremes which resulted in the overthrow of its own power and the emancipation of the federal Constitution. We speak only for ourselves; other Whigs are at liberty to ally themselves with that corrupt party which has built its power upon the ruins of liberty and its wealth upon the poverty of the masses. Those whom it can buy, never were Whigs—never were patriots—never were statesmen and never appreciated the blessings of political liberty.

Lured by the siren song of ill-gotten wealth and assumed power, they will betray their country and ease their consciences with the prices paid for its betrayal. We are for our country and the Constitution, and all who labor with us are our political friends and allies, no matter what the device upon their shields, and the Radicals who rely upon Whig votes to restore Radical rule in this State, reckon without their host, as we honestly believe.

It is gratifying to learn that Grangers are being organized in various parts of the State. It will be more gratifying still, if the grangers will learn that their efforts should embrace a far wider scope than cheap transportation. Railroad monopolies are certainly an evil to be abated; but the tariff, the National Banks and their kindred "rings" constitute a greater evil to the industry and prosperity of the people than the railroad monopoly, whose stock gambling inaugurated the financial crisis. As a part of a great swindling scheme, one ring is little more dangerous than another, and the business of the grangers is to abate them all. The conflict is not more between labor and capital than between honesty and dishonesty. The want of the former and superabundance of the latter, is the prime cause of all our troubles—moral and political.

THE ENORMITIES recently perpetrated in Louisiana, in the name of liberty and justice, are aptly located in the town of Colfax, Grant parish. No names in the constellation of Radical infamy, are so indicative of cold, calculating hypocrisy, brutal indifference and sordid selfishness than the two selected by thieving carpetbaggers and scallawags and affixed, as a lasting stigma, upon a single locality in the South.

It is unpleasant to contemplate the probable effect of turning adrift the thousands of laborers from closed or bankrupt factories and railroads. Winter is approaching with its extra demands for supplies, and as "necessity knows no law," any means will be resorted to, to stave off starvation.

A ROMAN Catholic priest at Rome has publicly abandoned Romanism and joined the Reformed Church. The priest and gentleman is Father Paolo Grassi. Up to the time of his conversion he was incumbent of the church of the ex-communicated Maria Maguire. He made a public recantation of his former faith, and was then baptized by the Rev. James Wall, a Baptist minister.

A NEW YORK HERALD reporter has interviewed the Supreme Court Judges of Tennessee, at Jackson, as to their choice for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Justice Nicholson, Deaderick and McFarland are in favor of Hon. William M. Evans, of New York. Judge Freeman favors Judge Curtis, of Massachusetts, and Judge Sneed prefers Judge Campbell, of Louisiana, though would be satisfied with either Evans or Curtis, while Judge Peter Turner thinks Chief Justice A. O. P. Nicholson ought to succeed, and, in the event, he is appointed, he favors Hon. R. McKimney, of Knoxville.—*Nash Banner*.

THERE is much speculation as to who is to be the successor of Chief Justice Chase. The man who can designate the highest bidder for the position, will hit upon the success, whilst those who stifle out a man, on the score of merit will be wide of the mark, because he who is fitted for the position, will not buy it, and Grant will not make so good an opportunity to "take a raise."

We feel decidedly cheered by the views of the Union and American upon the "political outlook," in Tennessee, and we wish we could add that we are convinced. But now says the Journal "that every Democratic journal in the State, has urged the importance and duty of mutual confidence and co-operation, the fields wars to us, a more cheerful aspect. * * * And if Tennessee retains the spirit of to-day, no Radical can steal off with the prize for our quarrelling over living men, or dead issues."

The secret of our dependence is the fear that "the spirit of to-day," will be retained, because that spirit manifests a fatal indifference, on the part of the people, to the great issues involved in the struggle between the destructive and corrupt Radicalism, on the one part, and patriotic conservatism on the other. As measured by time, we were, at the last election, one year nearer to the scenes of disfranchisement, robbery, bayonet tyranny and corrupt misrule, than we are to-day; yet at that time "mutual confidence and co-operation" gave place to division, discord and partial defeat. It is not the "Radical fox," we fear, but the wolves in sheep's clothing to be found in our political fold, and but for the Independents, Tennessee would not have been dishonored by a majority representation in Congress, made up of one Radical and two States' Rights men.

It is characteristic of mankind to be less cautious the further we recede from past wrongs and dangers, we can not feel safe against their recurrence, so long as apathy prevails and vigilance is relaxed. We hope, however, the Union and American is right, and we are wrong; and we should not hesitate to adopt its sanguine view of the question, did we not see the quiet enmity of the Radicals and their programme for the next campaign.

If the producing classes do not see, in the present financial crash, incentives enough to hurry up their organization to the eternal principles of political justice as embodied in the Constitution handed down to us by its founders, and whilst we will never cut loose from that anchor, the drift it allows us will enable us to clasp hands with all who approach near enough to our position to claim affinity, though not close, with those principles, and the ends we aim at. The Democratic party embodies, in its creed, more of those principles than any party now organized, and until the Whig party is reconstituted and endowed with power to crush Radicalism, we shall co-operate with the former, and endeavor to infuse into it such a spirit of conservatism as will prevent it from running into those extremes which resulted in the overthrow of its own power and the emancipation of the federal Constitution. We speak only for ourselves; other Whigs are at liberty to ally themselves with that corrupt party which has built its power upon the ruins of liberty and its wealth upon the poverty of the masses. Those whom it can buy, never were Whigs—never were patriots—never were statesmen and never appreciated the blessings of political liberty.

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THE NEW YORK JOURNAL of Commerce has a correspondent in Washington, who speaks very confidently respecting the prospect of getting the salary paid. He writes: "The yellow fever has been a terrible scourge, and no person can describe the suffering and destitution here. Many families of four, six and eight members have been swept away, and there are now at least two thousand widows and orphans, entirely destitute, to be provided for, besides thousands of the noblest and bravest of our citizens in coming to our relief with money and supplies, the suffering would have been tenfold greater."

From the Galatin Examiner. Death of Captain T. E. S. Russwurm. Captain T. E. S. Russwurm, late Circuit Court Clerk of this county, died in Rathfriland County, on Thursday last, the 25th ult., at the residence of his sister, of consumption. He had been for a long time an invalid. He was born in Williamson County, April 8, 1820, and was a son of Gen. Russwurm, a prominent citizen of that county. The deceased occupied a high position in the State, and was a member of the Tennessee House of Representatives, and more recently, the Secretary of the Constitutional Convention of this State. During the war, he served gallantly as a Captain under General John H. Morgan, and was noted for his courage and efficiency. He was taken prisoner at Cythiana, Ky., on Morgan's last raid, and was confined fourteen months at Johnson's Island. He was a devoted husband, father and friend, and his death is a great loss to his family. The deceased was of most amiable disposition and possessed of many qualities that made him an interesting companion in social life, and through all the mutations of a varied life preserved the respect of his friends.

THE NORTH CAROLINA Counterfeiters. GREENSBORO, N. C. Oct. 30.—A. Bryant, Joe Gray, W. R. Blackwell, Edward Lippe and Daniel L. Lipe were indicted by the United States Commissioner Bell, on charges for uttering and passing counterfeit gold pieces. Gray was held for trial in \$2,000 bail. The two Lipes were committed in default of bail. There are forty more prisoners in the Asheville jail, and the detectives still after more.

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SCHOOL DISCIPLINE—CONTINUED.

Another important agent in discipline is work. Both the master and his pupils must work. Indolence in him begets idleness and recklessness in him. Life, energy and industry in him will be at once reproduced in him. The teacher must work to fit himself for his high calling, and to elevate his profession. He must work for his school to interest and benefit his patrons, to rouse and inspire his pupils, and to prepare himself for the daily teaching. Indeed, the true teacher is always reading, thinking, or acting for his school. He succeeds, also, in making his pupils work, not so much, however, by direct effort, as through the influence of a well managed and well governed school. With children of common physical and mental ability it is not often necessary to enforce industry. It is the teacher's business rather to direct and control this activity in a systematic process of self culture and development.

The studies pursued must be adapted to the capacity and standing of each scholar—not so difficult as to cause discouragement, nor so easy as to allow idleness. His time must be fully occupied and his energies severely taxed. If his lessons could be learned without effort, his school life would be far from without profit. But if industrious and laborious, he not only needs no outward discipline, but is sure of improvement.

Another important influence in the school room is public opinion. This must be created and directed by the teacher, or he is powerless. And, first of all, he must create a favorable opinion of himself—that is must gain the confidence of his patrons and pupils. To this end he must form an intimate acquaintance with both parents and pupils; he must interest himself in what interests them, and adapt himself to their varying tastes and peculiarities. On terms of friendship and full sympathy with all, he is prepared to secure their co-operation and thus carry out his plans and purposes for the welfare of his school. But the teacher will not secure the confidence of his pupils by an attempt to gratify all their wishes. The reckless are always the first to find fault with loose discipline. If he would be respected in his office, he will govern with firmness and vigor, and yet he must always act with kindness, magnanimity and justice.

Public opinion must also be employed to secure good order, control rebelliousness, subdue rebellion, and crush out the evil tendency of bad habits. Whatever is right and proper and necessary to make a good school must be made popular. Whatever is wrong and of evil tendency must be made unpopular. This can be done, but the teacher must have skill, patience and perseverance.

Mental and physical recreation are important disciplinary agents. The mind and body are inseparably connected. Hence mental culture can not be successfully carried on without physical culture. Both mind and body must have recreation more than the ordinary holidays and recesses afford. And, even teacher knows there are certain hours and days, when the fester disorder seems to reign in the school room. He can not assign any reason but the very atmosphere seems pregnant with anarchy and confusion. And what can the teacher do to overcome the evil? He may tighten his discipline, but that will not bind the volatile essence of confusion. He may ply the usual energies of his administration, but resistance is abnormal. He may flag, but every blow uncovers the needle points of fresh stings. He may protest and supplicate, and argue, and reason, and insist, but is only distributed through fifty fidgety forms. Let an unexpected change divert the attention of the pupils. Let some general theme be introduced in a familiar lecture or exciting narrative. "The room is ventilated of its restless contagion, and the furies are fled."—Now add to this mental, the physical recreation of school gymnastics, and the remedy is still more sure.

Kindness is another powerful agency in the management of a school. By this, as exemplified in the life of the true teacher, I mean his uniform good will, earnest sympathy, and hearty generosity, habitually exercised toward his pupils. There is no force on earth so potent as love. When it has possessed of the human heart it is all pervading and overpowering, and especially if brought to bear upon sympathetic childhood and youth. That teacher alone who loves his pupils has power to gain their love and confidence which should be his chief reliance in school management. An affectionate pupil will confide in the management of his teacher, and fear of his displeasure, respect our authority, and fear our punishment. If we show him by our personal attention and kindness that we are his true friend, and that all our efforts are designed to secure his best good, and make him believe it, we hold him as by the power of enchantment. We have no further need of physical force as applied to him. But this kindness, which is an essential element in every true system of government is not, and can not be, a substitute for authority. The teacher must manifest an abiding love for his pupils, and that love is never more truly exercised than in inflicting necessary pain in the management of public affairs. The teacher must have enough of authority, firmness and executive will. Without these even love is sometimes powerless.

Very Respectfully,

N. L. WHITFIELD, Co. Sup't.

An Historical Mite.

The Nashville Banner says: "Among the articles placed in the corner-stone of the new Masonic Hall at Murfreesboro was a clip of the mane of an old mule, done up in a wrapper containing the following history of the mule: 'Heber, or Beck, is a mule, a brown mule. A sketch of her life would interest many persons. She served in the war of the rebellion on both sides, and was finally found by her present and previous owner in a cedar glade, at work for an old negro, when she was taken home and entered the brick and mortar business, her old department, hauling water always being performed with alacrity and regularity. She was never known to do anything but haul water and bricks, and was good at both.' The following was also written on the outside of the wrapper containing the mule: 'The mule that hauled the water that built the mortar that went into this building. He is 31 years old, is blind, and has been in the service of W. C. Henry, of Murfreesboro.'

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THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

New York City Goes Democratic by Several Thousands.

Large Democratic Gains in Western States.

Tammany Triumphs—The Apollites Tricked by the Republicans.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The election of the Tammany county ticket is generally conceded, with doubts about Donahoe for the Supreme Court, and the contest is a close one in the Assembly and Senate districts.

Tom Murphy and Col. Lester Arthur are said to have charged Sheridan Shank and Commissioner Van Noort, two other representative Republicans, with deserting the combination ticket and giving their support to William Walsh for County Clerk. The latter, in the opinion of the Tammany ticket, is a Republican and Apollo Hall candidate. Jacob M. Patterson, Murphy in retaliation is reported as threatening to call off his Republican vote from McCool, the combination candidate for Sheriff, and he in turn is said to be urging his followers to defeat Murphy's plans and to vote for Walsh.

Various Tricks and Dodges.

The fight in some of the Senate and Assembly districts is bitter, and the police commissioners are showing their hands. Some Tammany inspectors have been arrested and Apollo Hall Democrats charged with this in the interest of the combination. A few fights have occurred. In several election districts both inspectors and police officers failed to appear at the appointed time, but the vacancies were speedily filled by others who were sworn in.

Night Dispatches.

9:15 p. m.—It is claimed the city has gone Tammany Democrat by 15,000 to 20,000 majority. The latter figures prove correct there is not much doubt but the State has gone Democratic by several thousands. The election of 1876, when the Republicans carried the vote of Milwaukee, in which Taylor gained 5,000.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 4.—Returns received up to 10 o'clock show gains for Taylor, Democratic, 2,354 majority. All the Democratic interests have been secured. It is estimated that the Democratic majority in the city will be over 5,000. Stated returns so far show that the Democratic ticket has largely over the vote of two years ago.

Washington's Defeat Conceded.

LATER.—The city of Milwaukee completely goes Taylor, Democratic candidate for Governor, 6,300 majority, county estimated at 8,000. All the Democratic interests have been secured. It is estimated that the Democratic majority in the city will be over 5,000. Stated returns so far show that the Democratic ticket has largely over the vote of two years ago.

Mississippi.

JACKSON, Nov. 4.—The election in this State today for members of the Legislature and county officers, resulted in this (Davis) county in the election of A. C. Stieken, Independent. Returns from other counties are numerous. The Democrats had no ticket in this county. Much delay in counting the votes.

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ST. PAUL, Nov. 4.—Returns so far are meagre, but indications all point to a Republican victory. The Republican ticket is running ahead of his ticket. There has been a good deal of scratching and shuffling, but the city will not be in a late hour.

The Sunday Liquor Law Ticket Triumphant.

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Detroit Municipal Election.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 4.—The Municipal election in this city was very quiet. The Republican ticket is running ahead of his ticket. There has been a good deal of scratching and shuffling, but the city will not be in a late hour.

Echoes from the Elections.

LAST YEAR John A. Dix carried New York for Governor by 55,451 majority, and Grant carried the State by 55,451 majority. Now the Democrats carry the State by 10,000 to 15,000.

Result of Riding Two Horses.

THE contest for State Senator in the Fifth Suffolk district, resulted in the election of Jonathan A. Lane, Republican, by a majority of 1,000. The Republican ticket is running ahead of his ticket. There has been a good deal of scratching and shuffling, but the city will not be in a late hour.

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THE STATE OF BUSINESS.

A Gloomy Prospect for Working Men—Effects of the Panic on Industry.

(From the New York Bulletin, Oct. 31.)

The hope that the panic would be limited to the merely speculative interests, and would pass off without any serious effects upon the business of the country, must now be abandoned. The monetary stringencies, which have been accumulating since the summer, have now reached a point where the timely disbursement of a very small portion of the scores of millions of dollars locked up in the Federal Treasury and in the hands of the banks of the United States, and there is scarcely an industry or individual that is not more or less deeply interested in the efforts to get the money out of the hands of the banks, and to get it into the hands of the people.

THE ELECTIONS ELSEWHERE.

Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 4.—The election today passed off quietly. Rained nearly all day. Entire Republican ticket returned elected.

Wisconsin—Large Democratic Gains.

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THE WHEAT PROSPECTS.

All statistical information on the subject of the wheat prospects of the world point to the important fact that the United States is the only country able to supply the unprecedented demand for wheat this year in nearly all European countries. The returns of the imports from Great Britain to September 30 show that the gross value of the imports of wheat for nine months is about \$20,000,000, of which the United States supplied \$12,000,000.

The proportion of wheat received from Russia has fallen from 14,000,000 to 7,000,000 hundred weights, as compared with 1877, while that received from the United States has increased from 5,000,000 to 13,000,000 hundred weights. Wheat is usually exported from the port of France, but this year it will have to be imported, and the imports of the south of France will be largely increased. Germany, Hungary and Southern Russia are also deficient in their crops, and that European dealers have accepted the returns as thoroughly reliable, may be judged from the fact that their exports from New York alone, during the fourteen days ending October 9, were 3,355,469 bushels, an amount unparalleled in the history of the port. On the other hand, the receipts of wheat at Milwaukee and Chicago have been largely increased, the receipts at the former place during the present crop being 3,555,770 bushels, against 5,044,805 bushels for the same period in 1877. The Milwaukee Journal comments on the history of the effects of the financial panic on the future of wheat, complaining that the circulation of money is restricted by law to a fixed amount, although this year the country will have to move twice as much wheat as last year, to say nothing of the cotton.—*Philadelphia Ledger*, 28th.

SUBSTITUTE FOR QUININE.

A German pharmaceutical journal gives an account of the Schizus plant, which has attracted considerable attention at the Vienna Exposition, where specimens were exhibited. It is described as a shrubby plant, growing in the mountains of the Philippines, and has long been used by the natives, under the name of Dita, as a remedy against all kinds of fevers. It is also called, or rather the hyocystine principle obtained from it, Dita. Professor Xim, a Spaniard, and chief physician of the province of Manila, has experimented with it in the hospital under his care, and found that Dita is not only a perfect substitute for quinine, but also that in its use the frequent unpleasant after effects of quinine are avoided. It is administered in the same manner and does as quinine, and it is perfectly certain in its effect. It is a valuable tonic, and acts as a tonic, Dita may be prepared in the same way as quinine. The bark yields about two per cent. of Dita. A single tree yields a large quantity of bark without its growth being affected. It is believed that the article, in its prepared state, may be procured at about half the price of quinine.

The German expedition for the exploration of the Libyan desert is expected to start from Europe about the end of November, and from Egypt early in December, and it is thought that the first reports may accordingly be looked forward to about Christmas.

There are now very few cotton or woolen mills in operation in the country that have not contracted or fully suspended their operations. In addition to the cotton and woolen factories already mentioned as having contracted or fully suspended their operations, there are now a large number of other factories, such as the great Shaw and Iron Works of James Roy & Co., of Fort Schuyler, N. Y., have been placed on short time, with a prospect of an entire stoppage unless trade takes a more favorable turn.

The great iron interests at Albany, Troy, Paterson, Pittsburgh and other places are also forced to contract operations. The famous sewing machine factories in Bridgeport are discharging their workmen, and the same is true of the other factories in the city. In the thriving manufacturing towns along the Naugatuck river, Connecticut, there are over 30,000 men out of work, and as many more on short time. In fact, where we will, we still find the same story of men out of work and factories stopping wholly or partially.

When they resume it is impossible to anticipate. Probably the suspension will not be general until the movements for the spring trade induce a renewal of activity. The hope, however, this highly favorable feature. The manufacturers retire, as it were, before the panic in good order and condition. When the panic struck them, they were, as we have said, in the midst of a large and profitable trade, and from no quarter are there any complaints of over-production. Stocks are high, and the price of the raw materials and resources of employers are comparatively unimpaired. They are all, or nearly all, in excellent condition to meet the demands of the market, and the restoration of confidence or an improvement in business should warrant them in doing so. In this very season and important respect there is then abundant ground for favorable hopes of the future.

LOUISIANA.

Accused Deeds on the Red River by the Kellogg Metropolitan Police.

A Widow's House Fired Into, and She and Her Daughter Outraged.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—A letter from Judge Charles J. Williams, dated Colfax, Grant Parish, October 29, says: "In haste, and with feelings of horror, I write to inform the public of the heinous crime committed at the Kellogg Metropolitan Police, sent here by Lieutenant Governor Antoine, during the absence of Kellogg. On Saturday night last the house of one of the most respectable widows on the Red River, was fired into, near this place, the doors broken open, and the unfortunate lady, with her daughter, and several other persons, were taken out, and horrible crimes committed. Neither of the ladies could be found until late Sunday afternoon. An infant, eighteen months old, was found in the road some half a mile from the house, and near the spot where the foul deed was perpetrated. The infant was the niece of the lady and child of Manford Wells. The negroes up here all say that it was the soldiers, and we all believe it. These were the perpetrators they instigated the negroes to the horrible deed of Col. DeKlyns informant of the outrage, he smiled, and said his troops were up here for a higher purpose than that of arresting men for petty offenses. Antoine is believed to have sent these creatures up here to give the negroes a chance of revenge, and to take over the credit that has right to the Union, under the protection of the United States, to shoot any white man he wanted to shoot, and to violate any woman he pleased. I said to him that these were state troops and not United States troops. He replied that the Colonel had said at a negro ball the night before that he trusted the soldiers were here to come and see him, that they would do as they pleased, as they were, under the protection of his soldiers."

A New Legal Point Decided.

Chancellor Cooper has decided, in the case of Geo. W. Anderson vs. N. W. Taylor, et al., that, independent of the judgment lien, an execution from a court of record is a lien on real estate as well as personal property. It has heretofore been decided that an execution has a lien on personal property, but this lien on real property will override all intermediate mortgages. From test of execution to the levy, although the sale under the levy may not be made until some time after a year has expired from the date of the judgment. *Nash Banner*.

HARRISON, MASSIE & CO.

NEW NEW

Dress Goods, Diagonal Serges, new shades; Sattines and Cashmere, in beautiful shades; Cambric, Hair Sargies for Redingotes, Silk Poplins, Wool Poplins.

Black Silks at \$1 25 to \$4 00, Colored Silks at \$1 25 to \$3 00, Black Alpaca and Mohair, all grades; Mourning and Black Silks, all widths.

Black Silk Fringes, Black Thread Laces, Black Satin Laces, Black Yarn Laces, French Laces, all widths.

Water-Proofs, Blue, Green, Gold and Black.

NEW NEW

Shawls, Plaids, Stripes, Rob Roy, Red, White, Orange, Grey, Blue and Black; Blankets, White and Colored, 4-10, 12-14, 13-14.

NEW NEW

Clothes, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, for men and boys' wear.